

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A receiver circuit, comprising:

a synchronous circuit that recovers and outputs a clock signal having a frequency of f_1/n Hz (n : 2 or larger natural number) synchronized with input one data signal the data rate of which is f_1 b/s (f_1 : positive real number);

"j" pieces of multipliers that output each clock signal acquired by multiplying a clock signal output from the synchronous circuit by predetermined multiple ratio via "j" pieces of interconnects (j : one or larger natural number); and

a synchronous digital circuit that has "j" pieces of parallel input terminals including one common to the input of the synchronous circuit, " $j \times k$ " pieces of parallel output terminals and "j" pieces of parallel clock input terminals, decides and recovers "j" pieces of data signals the data rate of each of which is f_1 b/s and which are input to the "j" pieces of parallel input terminals using the "j" pieces of multiplied clock signals applied to the "j" pieces of parallel clock input terminals via $(j + 1)$ th to $(2 \times j)$ th interconnects as a criterion of timing, demultiplexes the data in the ratio of "1 : k" and converts to " $j \times k$ " pieces of data signals the data rate of each of which is f_1/k b/s, wherein:

the "j" pieces of parallel terminals to which data signals are input of the synchronous digital circuit function as the input terminal of the receiver circuit and the " $j \times k$ " pieces of parallel terminals from which the data

signals are output function as the output terminal of the receiver circuit; and

30 first to "j"th interconnects connecting the output terminal of the synchronous circuit and the input terminals of the "j" pieces of multipliers and "j + 1"th to "2 x j"th interconnects connecting the "j" pieces of multipliers and the "j" pieces of parallel clock input terminals of the
35 digital circuit are arranged so that delays t_{2max} are smaller out of the maximum value t_{1max} s of delays caused on the first to the "j"th interconnects and the maximum value t_{2max} s of delays caused on the "j + 1"th to the "2 x j"th interconnects and the delays t_{2max} are equivalent
40 to $1/10$ or less of a clock cycle $1/f_1$ s output from each multiplier.

2. A transmitter circuit, comprising:

a synchronous circuit to which a clock signal having a frequency of $f_1/m/n$ Hz (f_1 : positive real number, m : one or larger natural number, n : 2 or larger natural number)
5 is input and from which a clock signal having a frequency of f_1/n Hz and synchronized with the input clock signal is output;

"j" pieces of multipliers to which the clock signals output from the synchronous circuit are input via first to
10 "j"th (j : one or larger natural number) interconnects and from each of which a clock signal multiplied by predetermined multiple ratio is output; and

a synchronous digital circuit that has input terminals for receiving "j x k" pieces of parallel data

15 signals (k : 2 or larger natural number), output terminals
for outputting " j " pieces of parallel data signals and " j "
pieces of parallel clock input terminals, decides and
recovers " $j \times k$ " pieces of data signals which are input to
the input terminals and the data rate of each of which is
20 f_1/k b/s using " j " pieces of multiplied clock signals
applied to " j " pieces of parallel clock input terminals via
" $j + 1$ "th to " $2 \times j$ "th interconnects as a criterion of timing,
performs time-division multiplexing in the ratio of " $k :$
1" and converts to " j " pieces of data signals the data rate
25 of each of which is f_1 b/s, wherein:

the terminals for receiving " $j \times k$ " pieces of parallel
data signals of the synchronous digital circuit function
as the input terminals of the transmitter circuit and the
terminals for outputting " j " pieces of parallel data output
30 signals function as the output terminals of the transmitter
circuit; and

first to " j "th interconnects connecting the output
terminal of the synchronous circuit and the input terminals
of " j " pieces of multipliers and " $j + 1$ "th to " $2 \times j$ "th
35 interconnects connecting the " j " pieces of multipliers and
" j " pieces of parallel clock input terminals of the digital
circuit are arranged so that delays $t_{2\max}$ are smaller out
of the maximum value $t_{1\max}$ s of delays caused on the first
to the " j "th interconnects and the maximum value $t_{2\max}$ s
40 of delays caused on the " $j + 1$ "th to the " $2 \times j$ "th
interconnects and the delays $t_{2\max}$ are equivalent to $1/10$
or less of a clock cycle $1/f_1$ s output from each multiplier.

3. The receiver circuit according to Claim 1,
wherein:

the synchronous digital circuit comprises:

5 "j" pieces of flip-flops to which one data signal the
data rate of which is f_1 b/s and one clock signal having
a frequency of f_1 Hz are input and from which the data signal
decided and recovered using the clock signal as a criterion
of timing is output;

one or more frequency dividers to which the clock
10 signal is input and from which a clock signal having a
frequency equivalent to predetermined division ratio is
output; and

"j" pieces of demultiplexers to which the data signal
output from the flip-flop and the clock signal output from
15 the frequency divider are input and from which "k" channels
of parallel data signals the data rate of each of which is
 f_1/k b/s (k : 2 or larger natural number) acquired by
demultiplexing the time-division multiplexed data signal
using the clock signal output from the frequency divider
20 as a criterion of timing are output.

4. The transmitter circuit according to Claim 2,
wherein:

the synchronous digital circuit comprises:

one or more frequency dividers to which a clock signal
5 having a frequency of f_1 Hz is input and from which a clock
signal having a frequency equivalent to predetermined
division ratio is output;

"j" pieces of multiplexers that time-division

10 multiplex "k" channels of parallel data signals (k: 2 or larger natural number) the data rate of each of which is f_1/k b/s and output a serial signal the data rate of which is f_1 b/s; and

15 "j" pieces of flip-flops to each of which one data signal output from the multiplexer and one clock signal having a frequency of f_1 Hz are input and from each of which the data signal decided and recovered using the clock signal as a criterion of timing is output.

5. The receiver circuit according to Claim 1, wherein:

the synchronous circuit comprises:

5 a voltage controlled oscillator which is provided with an input terminal that can control a frequency by an input signal and from which a clock signal having a predetermined frequency is output;

10 a control circuit to which a phase difference signal or a frequency difference signal is input and from which a control signal over the voltage controlled oscillator is output; and

15 a phase/frequency comparator to which a data signal the data rate of which is f_1 b/s and a clock signal output from the voltage controlled oscillator are input and from which a signal showing phase difference or frequency difference between the data signal and the clock signal is output, wherein:

a terminal to which a data signal is input of the phase/frequency comparator functions as the input terminal

20 and the output terminal of the voltage controlled oscillator functions as the output terminal; and wherein:
such control that the phase of an input data signal and the phase of an output clock signal are coincident and the ratio of the data rate of f_1 b/s and a frequency of f_1/n
25 Hz is fixed to predetermined ratio is made.

6. The receiver circuit according to Claim 3, wherein:

the synchronous circuit comprises:

5 a voltage controlled oscillator which is provided with an input terminal that can control a frequency by an input signal and from which a clock signal having a predetermined frequency is output;

10 a control circuit to which a phase difference signal or a frequency difference signal is input and from which a control signal over the voltage controlled oscillator is output; and

15 a phase/frequency comparator to which a data signal the data rate of which is f_1 b/s and a clock signal output from the voltage controlled oscillator are input and from which a signal showing phase difference or frequency difference between the data signal and the clock signal is output, wherein:

20 a terminal to which a data signal is input of the phase/frequency comparator functions as the input terminal and the output terminal of the voltage controlled oscillator functions as the output terminal; and wherein:
such control that the phase of an input data signal

and the phase of an output clock signal are coincident and the ratio of the data rate of f_1 b/s and a frequency of f_1/n Hz is fixed to predetermined ratio is made.

7. The transmitter circuit according to Claim 2, wherein:

the synchronous digital circuit comprises:

an input terminal to which a clock signal having a frequency of f_1/n Hz is input; and

an output terminal from which a clock signal of $f_1/m/n$ Hz acquired by dividing the frequency of the clock signal in "m" pieces is output, wherein:

the synchronous circuit comprises:

an input terminal that can control a frequency by an input signal;

a voltage controlled oscillator from which a clock signal having a predetermined frequency is output;

a control circuit to which a phase difference signal or a frequency difference signal is input and from which a control signal over the voltage controlled oscillator is output; and

a phase/frequency comparator to which an input clock signal having a frequency of $f_1/m/n$ Hz and an output clock signal the frequency of which is divided output from the synchronous digital circuit are input and from which a signal showing phase difference or frequency difference between the input clock signal and the clock signal the frequency of which is divided is output; and wherein:

the synchronous circuit is controlled so that a

terminal to which an input clock signal is input of the phase/frequency comparator functions as the input terminal, the output terminal of the voltage controlled oscillator functions as the output terminal, phase difference and frequency difference between the input clock signal and the clock signal the frequency of which is divided output from the synchronous digital circuit are coincident and the frequency of an output clock signal is fixed to f_1/n Hz.

8. The transmitter circuit according to Claim 4, wherein:

the synchronous digital circuit comprises:

an input terminal to which a clock signal having a frequency of f_1/n Hz is input; and

an output terminal from which a clock signal having a frequency of $f_1/m/n$ Hz acquired by dividing the frequency of the clock signal in "m" pieces is output, wherein:

the synchronous circuit comprises:

an input terminal that can control a frequency by an input signal;

a voltage controlled oscillator from which a clock signal having a predetermined frequency is output;

a control circuit to which a phase difference signal or a frequency difference signal is input and from which a control signal over the voltage controlled oscillator is output; and

a phase/frequency comparator to which an input clock signal having a frequency of $f_1/m/n$ Hz and an output clock signal the frequency of which is divided output from the

synchronous digital circuit are input and from which a signal showing phase difference or frequency difference between the input clock signal and the clock signal the frequency of which is divided is output; and wherein:

25 the synchronous circuit is controlled so that a terminal to which an input clock signal is input of the phase/frequency comparator functions as the input terminal, the output terminal of the voltage controlled oscillator functions as the output terminal, phase difference and
30 frequency difference between the input clock signal and the clock signal the frequency of which is divided output from the synchronous digital circuit are coincident and the frequency of an output clock signal is fixed to f_1/n Hz.

9. The receiver circuit according to Claim 1, further comprising:

 a photo diode that converts an optical signal to an electrical signal; and

5 a preamplifier that amplifies a signal from the photo diode, wherein:

 the data signal input to the receiver circuit is an optical signal;

 the optical signal is converted to an electrical
10 signal via the photo diode and is input to the preamplifier; and

 the output of the preamplifier is input to the synchronous digital circuit as a data input signal.

10. The receiver circuit according to Claim 3, further comprising:

a photo diode that converts an optical signal to an electrical signal; and

5 a preamplifier that amplifies a signal from the photo diode, wherein:

the data signal input to the receiver circuit is an optical signal;

10 the optical signal is converted to an electrical signal via the photo diode and is input to the preamplifier; and

the output of the preamplifier is input to the synchronous digital circuit as a data input signal.

11. The receiver circuit according to Claim 5, further comprising:

a photo diode that converts an optical signal to an electrical signal; and

5 a preamplifier that amplifies a signal from the photo diode, wherein:

the data signal input to the receiver circuit is an optical signal;

10 the optical signal is converted to an electrical signal via the photo diode and is input to the preamplifier; and

the output of the preamplifier is input to the synchronous digital circuit as a data input signal.

12. The transmitter circuit according to Claim 2, further comprising:

a driver that amplifies a data signal output from the synchronous digital circuit;

5 a laser oscillator that generates an optical signal;
and

 a modulator that outputs a modulated signal acquired
by modulating the optical signal according to a modulating
signal output from the driver, wherein:

10 the driver, the laser oscillator and the modulator
are provided between the output terminal of the synchronous
digital circuit and the output terminal of the transmitter
circuit; and

 a data signal output from the output terminal of the
15 transmitter circuit is an optical signal.

13. The transmitter circuit according to Claim 4,
further comprising:

 a driver that amplifies a data signal output from the
synchronous digital circuit;

5 a laser oscillator that generates an optical signal;
and

 a modulator that outputs a modulated signal acquired
by modulating the optical signal according to a modulating
signal output from the driver, wherein:

10 the driver, the laser oscillator and the modulator
are provided between the output terminal of the synchronous
digital circuit and the output terminal of the transmitter
circuit; and

 a data signal output from the output terminal of the
15 transmitter circuit is an optical signal.

14. The transmitter circuit according to Claim 6,
further comprising:

a driver that amplifies a data signal output from the synchronous digital circuit;

5 a laser oscillator that generates an optical signal;
and

a modulator that outputs a modulated signal acquired by modulating the optical signal according to a modulating signal output from the driver, wherein:

10 the driver, the laser oscillator and the modulator are provided between the output terminal of the synchronous digital circuit and the output terminal of the transmitter circuit; and

a data signal output from the output terminal of the transmitter circuit is an optical signal.

15 15. The receiver circuit according to Claim 1, wherein:

the multiplier includes an exclusive-OR circuit and a 90-degree phase shifter; and

5 a signal input to the multiplier is branched, one is input to the exclusive-OR circuit, the branched other signal is input to the other terminal of the exclusive-OR circuit via the 90-degree phase shifter and the output of the exclusive-OR circuit functions as the output of the multiplier.

10 16. The receiver circuit according to Claim 3, wherein:

the multiplier includes an exclusive-OR circuit and a 90-degree phase shifter; and

5 a signal input to the multiplier is branched, one is

input to the exclusive-OR circuit, the branched other signal is input to the other terminal of the exclusive-OR circuit via the 90-degree phase shifter and the output of the exclusive-OR circuit functions as the output of the multiplier:

17. The receiver circuit according to Claim 5, wherein:

the multiplier includes an exclusive-OR circuit and a 90-degree phase shifter; and

a signal input to the multiplier is branched, one is input to the exclusive-OR circuit, the branched other signal is input to the other terminal of the exclusive-OR circuit via the 90-degree phase shifter and the output of the exclusive-OR circuit functions as the output of the multiplier.

18. The receiver circuit according to Claim 7, wherein:

the multiplier includes an exclusive-OR circuit and a 90-degree phase shifter; and

a signal input to the multiplier is branched, one is input to the exclusive-OR circuit, the branched other signal is input to the other terminal of the exclusive-OR circuit via the 90-degree phase shifter and the output of the exclusive-OR circuit functions as the output of the multiplier.

19. A transceiver circuit comprising a receiver circuit and a transmitter circuit, wherein:

the receiver circuit comprises:

5 a synchronous circuit that recovers and outputs a
clock signal having a frequency of f_1/n Hz (n : 2 or larger
natural number) synchronized with input one data signal the
data rate of which is f_1 b/s (f_1 : positive real number);

"j" pieces of multipliers that output each clock
signal acquired by multiplying a clock signal output from
10 the synchronous circuit by predetermined multiple ratio via
"j" pieces of interconnects (j : one or larger natural
number); and

a synchronous digital circuit that has "j" pieces of
parallel input terminals including one common to the input
15 of the synchronous circuit, "j x k" pieces of parallel
output terminals and "j" pieces of parallel clock input
terminals, decides and recovers "j" pieces of data signals
the data rate of each of which is f_1 b/s and which are input
to the "j" pieces of parallel input terminals using the "j"
20 pieces of multiplied clock signals applied to the "j" pieces
of parallel clock input terminals via $(j + 1)$ th to $(2 \times j)$ th
interconnects as a criterion of timing, demultiplexes the
data in the ratio of "1 : k" and converts to "j x k" pieces
of data signals the data rate of each of which is f_1/k b/s,
25 wherein:

the "j" pieces of parallel terminals to which data
signals are input of the synchronous digital circuit
function as the input terminal of the receiver circuit and
the "j x k" pieces of parallel terminals from which the data
30 signals are output function as the output terminal of the
receiver circuit; and

first to "j"th interconnects connecting the output terminal of the synchronous circuit and the input terminals of the "j" pieces of multipliers and "j + 1"th to "2 x j"th interconnects connecting the "j" pieces of multipliers and the "j" pieces of parallel clock input terminals of the digital circuit are arranged so that delays $t_{2\max}$ are smaller out of the maximum value $t_{1\max}$ s of delays caused on the first to the "j"th interconnects and the maximum value $t_{2\max}$ s of delays caused on the "j + 1"th to the "2 x j"th interconnects and the delays $t_{2\max}$ are equivalent to $1/10$ or less of a clock cycle $1/f_1$ s output from each multiplier, wherein:

the transmitter circuit comprises:

a synchronous circuit to which a clock signal having a frequency of $f_1/m/n$ Hz (f_1 : positive real number, m : one or larger natural number, n : 2 or larger natural number) is input and from which a clock signal having a frequency of f_1/n Hz and synchronized with the input clock signal is output;

"j" pieces of multipliers to which the clock signals output from the synchronous circuit are input via first to "j"th (j : one or larger natural number) interconnects and from each of which a clock signal multiplied by predetermined multiple ratio is output; and

a synchronous digital circuit that has input terminals for receiving "j x k" pieces of parallel data signals (k : 2 or larger natural number), output terminals for outputting "j" pieces of parallel data signals and "j"

60 pieces of parallel clock input terminals, decides and
recovers " $j \times k$ " pieces of data signals which are input to
the input terminals and the data rate of each of which is
 f_1/k b/s using " j " pieces of multiplied clock signals
applied to " j " pieces of parallel clock input terminals via
65 " $j + 1$ "th to " $2 \times j$ "th interconnects as a criterion of timing,
performs time-division multiplexing in the ratio of " $k :$
1" and converts to " j " pieces of data signals the data rate
of each of which is f_1 b/s, wherein:

the terminals for receiving " $j \times k$ " pieces of parallel
70 data signals of the synchronous digital circuit function
as the input terminals of the transmitter circuit and the
terminals for outputting " j " pieces of parallel data output
signals function as the output terminals of the transmitter
circuit; and

75 first to " j "th interconnects connecting the output
terminal of the synchronous circuit and the input terminals
of " j " pieces of multipliers and " $j + 1$ "th to " $2 \times j$ "th
interconnects connecting the " j " pieces of multipliers and
" j " pieces of parallel clock input terminals of the digital
80 circuit are arranged so that delays $t_{2\max}$ are smaller out
of the maximum value $t_{1\max}$ s of delays caused on the first
to the " j "th interconnects and the maximum value $t_{2\max}$ s
of delays caused on the " $j + 1$ "th to the " $2 \times j$ "th
interconnects and the delays $t_{2\max}$ are equivalent to $1/10$
85 or less of a clock cycle $1/f_1$ s output from each multiplier.